

# The Christian Reflector.

J. W. OLSTEAD, Editor.  
H. A. GRAVES, Cor. Editor.

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## Christian Reflector.

Office, No. 122 Washington Street, Corner of Water Street.

[FOR TERMS, SEE LAST PAGE.—62.]

### English Correspondence.

We gave the important news of our English letter in our last. The remainder of the letter is here given, and will be read with pleasure.

As you may suppose, during my residence in America, death thinned the number of my earthly friends; among them was one to whom allusion is made in my work on baptism. It was my honor and happiness to baptize her in the beautiful Suire that runs through the Golden-Vale of Ireland. In a letter from her father, which is now before me, he says: "In 1842, my dear Mary became delicate, and complained of a pain in the ankle; it swelled and became diseased in the joint; it was steeped, blistered, leeched, and issues put in at each side. I went with her to Clonmel, thence to Tralee, where she rallied a little, came home in September, when she was confined to her bed and the drawing-room, from that time till the third of March, 1843, when the Lord took her from suffering here below, to enjoy his presence among his redeemed ones in glory. Her sufferings were frequently very severe, from excruciating pain in the foot. But not a murmur escaped her lips. She was as quiet as a lamb, and happy in her mind, having her faith strong, and love to the Saviour in full exercise. Two nights before her removal, while we were every hour looking for her last, she sweetly, in a low, heavenly voice, sang, 'Weep not for me.' I could not comply with my love's request, as I am this moment weeping; though I was then, and am now, quite submissive to my Father's will. 'The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak.'

For the Christian Reflector.

### Pleasant Scene in Merrimac Street.

MESSRS. EDWARDS.—The Sabbath school connected with the Union Baptist church, worshipping in Merrimac street, under the care of the Rev. William Howe, who is now absent in Florida, on account of his health, was favored on the first Sabbath of this month, with a visit from his Excellency, George N. Briggs. It was an occasion of deep interest, both to the teachers and the scholars. A more pleasing scene is often witnessed, than to behold the man filling the highest civil office in his native State, manifesting such an affectionate interest in the religious instruction of youth. Such an example, of laying aside the duties and cares of an official station on the Sabbath, to give encouragement, and to speak words of counsel and wisdom to children and youth, is certainly a happy illustration of the practical effect of Christianity.

The Governor's remarks to the scholars breathed the language of love, and of tender solicitude for their welfare, both for this life, and for that which is to come. He regarded the human soul as inestimable value,—as a sparkling gem, whose lustre would never fade. He spoke in a special manner of true greatness. It did not consist in wealth, or rank, or learning, but in honesty, in virtue, and in piety. He referred to Jesus Christ as the perfect model of true greatness. He dwelt with happy effect upon his childhood, especially upon his interview with the doctors in the temple, as an illustration of filial love and devoted piety. He endeavored to impress on the minds of the children, the beauty and the loveliness of an humble and unassuming deportment. He spoke of the pain which he had felt when walking in the streets sometimes, to witness the proud, haughty, and overbearing spirit which some boys manifested to their inferiors. Such conduct was most unlively, and very displeasing in the sight of God. These excellent remarks were closed by earnestly recommending the youth before him diligently and carefully to study the word of God, as the source of all truth. Especially would he entreat them to study the third and fourth chapters of Proverbs. These contained the wisest and best instruction that was ever given to youth; and if they obeyed the counsels therein, they would be happy, and virtuous, and truly great.

I must not forget to mention that a Mr. Bangay, from Canada, was also present, and addressed the school in a very spirited and appropriate manner. Deacon Grant was also present, and made a few remarks with his usual tact and shrewdness.

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### Religious Activity in the West.

Aspects of society.—Noel of books in Kentucky—Death of a young soldier—Bible needed in Wise-ma—Want of spirituality in churches—Statistics of a coprotein.

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Writing from a highly intelligent portion of Ohio, a coprotein says the condition of the church is deplorable there, resulting from want of vitality among Christians:

"In nine townships where I labor," he says, "I should think about one third of the people attend religious worship. In others, however, founded on the Sabbath-breaking, painfully prevalent, the 'Come-enter' is a new sect here. The Bible and Sabbath are both proscribed by them, and in connection with the infidels, they pass from village to village, lecturing against sacred things, and spreading their pestilential doctrines."

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shadowing of the good, which these events must bring to the cause of religion in France. Doubtless we must struggle against political pre-occupations, but these will cease in due time, and then there will be left to us complete liberty of the speech and the press. The Romish clergy is morally dead. We shall at least have freedom of worship, and perhaps a separation of Church and State, an event which would be the ruin of Roman Catholicism, for the people are not disposed to pay the priests. Meanwhile, I think the new government will manage the clergy, and without favoring it, will aid it to die slowly."

The Marseilles correspondent of the same journal makes the following observations in reference to Sardinia and Tuscany:—

"Sardinia and Tuscany are now open to the world! What a change is this from the beginning of 1845, even. Who now will venture to say, that before the close of the year a coprotein may not travel freely the whole length of Italy? In many respects, these times of terror and mustering for war are discouraging for gospel impressions; but they afford facilities for a certain kind of preparatory labor. The work of Bible distribution goes on most encouragingly in France; war will not hinder, but rather favor the work of God. While the Great Powers are arraying their forces, and all eyes are turned to Italy, as the probable field of conflict, let not Christians forget their duty, in this same hour, to this unhappy country. There are now at Malta several young men, trained for the work of the gospel under Dr. Achilli, ready to go at once into Italy as missionaries. Who will send them?"

The King of the Two Sicilies has promulgated a constitution which declares that no religion will be taught but the Roman Catholic shall be tolerated. It is too late to make such an enactment. The world is wiser than to allow monstrosities of this kind to remain much longer. Besides—it is 'making war with the Lamb'—and that must in the issue be ruinous.'

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held religious conversation and prayer with suspicious wretchedness must be kept upon the power of society. It is, in fact, the only tyranny that can obtain a foothold in this country, and there is reason to apprehend that it has already obtained one. The most important and well-disposed persons who travel among us concur in noticing indications of its existence and operation. It leads to the suppression of freedom of utterance and discussion. It has generated a timidity and indecision, pervading the style of conversation in the most educated circles of society, and has rendered frankness and strength of speech a marked and startling eccentricity of manner. The fear of giving offence stifles the best judgment of men, and substitutes for the good sense that actually pervades the community, but which is awed into silence, the narrow, superficial, untenable theories and declamations of a bigoted fanaticism, which, in reality, is approved by the convictions of quite a small faction, in either the literary or political community. It sometimes happens, no doubt, that the result to which many come by conference is wiser than the counsels of individuals. But this always occurs when the influences conferring have been kept free from the influence of the sympathetic excitement, or whatever may be its best descriptive expression of the passion that is developed by the congregation of many. The true wisdom is to disclose more and more the doubts that hang over every question and the difficulties that embarrass every movement, and thereby produce and deepen a sentiment of humble diffidence of ourselves and respectful toleration of the judgments of others, it may be, that the wisest men fall behind the public confidence in matters involved in general excitement, and conducted associations and assemblies; while the superficial, unreflecting, and ignorant, taking no thought either of the lessons of experience or the contingencies of the future, by their vehement assurance and headlong zeal, get in front of the popular sentiment, and assume a leading influence. Under their rash and blundering guidance, the best of causes soon becomes perverted, flies from the track of reason, truth, and right, plunges from one stage of violence to another, and continually severs itself from the support and sympathy of intelligent, moderate, and just persons, until it explodes at last in a frenzy of delirious fanaticism."

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NATIONAL ERA AND THE MOB AT WASHINGTON.—The editor of the *National Era*, thus speaks, in the last number of his paper, of the closing demonstration made by the mob at Washington, and his successful manner of meeting it:

In the evening, thousands gathered about the office of the *Era*, but the array of the civil power was such as to look down all attempts at violence. Not even one or two hundred men, under the leadership of a man called Captain Thomas, slipped away, unobserved by the police, and paid me a visit. On the *cortege* coming to a stand, a polite intimation was conveyed to Mr. Ferguson O'Connor that Superintendent Mallalieu, on the part of the Committee of Public Safety, had given orders to have a conversation with him on the Kensington road outside the common. Mr. O'Connor immediately descended from the triumphal car, and obeyed my directions. I engaged with him on the subject of his appearance; he said, "I am not what you wish." Captain Thomas, acting as spokesman, said that they were a company of Virginians and Marylanders—they were going to do things up in their own style. They did not wish to put my press into their own style. They must take the responsibility of the consequences. He said, "Yes, I will." Mr. O'Connor consented to do all that the Government wished, and abandoned the procession altogether, and he gave his hand as a pledge that he would do all in his power to induce the meeting to disperse peacefully.

Mr. Doyle was then called to preside over the meeting, and, though occasionally interrupted, I addressed them for ten or fifteen minutes. They became comparatively quiet, and at the close of my remarks, Mr. Radford rose on his steps before me, and, after a short appeal to them, moved an adjournment, put it to vote, and the crowd resolved to adjourn with one dissenting voice. In ten minutes not a man was to be seen about my dwelling. The crowd gradually melted away from the office, and by twelve o'clock everything was quiet. Law had triumphed, the liberty of the press had been recognized, the honor of the city was secured, order reigned.

ROMAN CATHOLIC COLLEGES.—The New York Legislature have voted, in common with other colleges in the State, an appropriation of \$3000 a year, for two years, to St. John's College, the Roman Catholic College in Westchester Co., N. Y. The following rule in reference to the students of this institution, we find in a recent Roman Catholic publication:

"No books are allowed circulation among the students which have not been previously submitted to the supervisor, and received the approval of either the president of the college, or the prefect of studies."

Each student, on entering, must be provided with three suits for summer, and three for winter, with at least six shirts, six pairs of stockings, six pocket-handkerchiefs, six towels, three pairs of shoes or boots, a hat, cloak or overcoat, a silver spoon and silver drinking cup, marked with his name.

MESSRS. GRANDIN & DUDLEY.—Gentlemen, allow me to add mine to the testimony of many others who have taken occasion to speak of your skill in your department of Dental Surgery. And I need scarcely say more express my entire satisfaction with the difficult but completely successful achievement in the case of a member of my family. I will add, however, that if art is to remain thus efficient, we may almost bid adieu both to time and accident!

With the hope that you may not fail to meet the full appreciation which should ever attend accomplished merit, I am, most respectfully

Yours, H. MARCHANT.

### General Intelligence.

#### Arrival of the America.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The new British steamship America, Capt. Judkins, arrived at New York, on Saturday noon, from Liverpool 15th ult. She left Halifax on 9-1 o'clock on Thursday morning, and had 65 passengers to New York.

The news by the America is important, though not exciting. The threatening Chartist demonstration at London resulted in the complete triumph of the government. The struggle was well-fought and dispersed. We take the following account of the meeting from the London Times of the 11th of April:

#### ENGLAND.

THE CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION.—The metropolis yesterday presented a scene of excitement and alarm. The determination announced by the members of the Chartist National Convention, to hold their meeting and hold a protest in defense of the law and the constituted authorities, had been almost unparalleled for extent and completeness, made by the Duke, at the head of the army to put down any insurrectionary attempt that might be made, and the remarkable unanimity in the manner in which their petition was received on Monday night. The Marquis of Lansdowne, speaking of it to the Lords, said feelingly and emphatically, that it had, in the House of Parliament, received that attention which all petitions emanating from the people had ever done.

In the House of Commons the scene was most impressive. Mr. Ferguson O'Connor, amidst almost breathless silence, said— "I rise to present a petition, signed by 5,760,000 persons; and another petition signed by 100,000 persons, whose names are not appended to the former, but who have given their names to the latter, in the cause of the collection of the signatures to its emergence and representation." The sum total of the signatures of the former is £150,000 to 10,000—15 to 1.

The Times thus speaks of the reception of the Chartist petition by Parliament:

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## The Family Circle.

For the Christian Reflector.

## Let me Die.

By M. J. H.

Let me die,  
When the morning sun shines brightly,  
And the morning breeze plays lightly  
With the flowers;  
On my eye,

With the sun's first beam reposing,  
As to earthly scenes 'tis closing;

And time's hours.

In the spring,

When the earth, with vigor budding,  
All its breath with flowers is studding;

I'd depart;

Death's keen sting;

With high-bounding hope is blunted,  
And a peace, to most unwanted,

Fills my heart.

When the birds,

From the sunny South returning,  
Chant the hymns of God's own learning;

Peace and free;

When the green earth, now unfettered,  
Nature, to the mass unfeared,

Speaks to me.

I would die

With true friends around my pillow,  
Ere my spirit 's gone to yon hollow;

Feats the weight;

Yes, I wish  
To go ere love and hope are parted,  
And when none save the true-hearted  
Rond me wail.

All around,  
As the daybreak dawns to the heaven,  
Tell that brighter worlds are given  
To the soul;

From the ground

Seeming death to life now springing,  
Birds returned, their carols singing;

This unroll,

In a quiet spot and lowly,  
May love plus flowers bright and holy

O'er my breast;

Do not weep;

That from life so soon I'm stricken,  
This the way can only quicken

To my rest.

Amherst College, 1848.

## Nanny Wilson.

Nanny Wilson is one of those industrious, well-behaved women in human life who manage to make all ends meet amid the most trying difficulties—difficulties which, we are in the habit of saying, an ordinary mind would shrink from encountering.

At a very early age, Nanny was left to her own resources. Her mother was taken from her by death while she was but a child; and her father, who was rather a dissipated character, shortly after this bereavement, disappeared from his native town, where he followed the business of flat-dressing, and went no one knew where. The poor girl had no near relations to look after her, and she was indebted to the sympathy of one or two families in the neighborhood for lodging, food and clothing. The treatment she received in this way was not invariably kind; and this, perhaps more than anything else, impressed her with the strong determination, which has clung to her through life, to be dependent only on her own exertions for support. In her fourteenth year, she was taken into a respectable grocer's family as a servant. In this situation she remained two years, and was a favorite with her master and mistress. One day an old beggar woman, who had never been in the place before, was heard to express her surprise at the system of flat-dressing. 'This is what I have heard old John Wilson speak about,' she said, 'but I ne'er saw 'before.' Some one had the curiosity to ask, 'Who is old John Wilson?' 'He's a weaver in Airdrie,' she replied. This brief conversation came to our friend Nanny's ears and she instantly made up her mind to go in search of her father.

For this purpose very little preparation was needed, for it was not much that Nanny had to carry along with her. A little bundle contained all her superfluous clothing; and some shillings in silver, the earnings of her servitude, she hid in her bosom. The distance of Airdrie from her native town was about thirty-six miles. This distance she walked with an anxious heart, for she felt that hers was a sort of wild-goose chase. There might be many John Wilsons in Airdrie; and even should she be so fortunate as to find the John Wilson spoken of by her master and mistress, he might not be her father after all. Or, perhaps, were this man actually her parent, was she sure that he would acknowledge her when found, seeing that he had been so negligent of her since her infancy? These and many other fears were here during the journey; but she was a girl of great strength of mind, and not to be driven by idle fears or surmises from an honest purpose. On reaching Airdrie, the first person she accosted was an old man who stood smoking his pipe at a door. She said she was a stranger, and would feel obliged to him if he could direct her to where John Wilsons dwelt. It was her own father she addressed, and the recognition was almost mutual. She never had cause to regret the journey; for her father was a sober, industrious old man, and she resided with him till the day of his death. This event took place when Nanny was in her eighteenth year. Having converted the trifling articles of furniture that belonged to her father into money, she went back to the grocer and was cordially received into her former situation.

With this kind family our heroine remained as a domestic for a few years, when she left her situation in order to unite herself to a young man of about her own age, with whom she anticipated the enjoyment of comfort and happiness. Many of her neighbors, and particularly her master and mistress, thought that Nanny had a chance of remaining more comfortable in the capacity of a servant with a well-paid fee; and it might have been better had she listened to the hints thus offered to her. It must not, however, be supposed that she had reason to lament having married Richard Paterson. He was an honest, and what is called a well-doing man; but he did not possess the bodily strength necessary for the occupation he followed. His employment was that of a working gardener, and few were known to be so tasteful and neat-handed in the use of his horticultural implements. Richard, or Ritchie, as he was called, was therefore generally well employed, and his trimly-kept cottage was cheered both during summer and winter with humble plenty, and blessed with grateful contentment. Sad to say, however, a time came when Ritchie could no longer pursue his ordinary duties. Having gone forth one severe spring morning to labor, when a frost was in the ground, and a thick, moist atmosphere overhead, he caught a rheumatic affection in his legs, which ultimately produced a fixed crookedness of joints, and he was ere long pronounced lame for life. This was a dreadful blow to poor Nanny, on whom now devolved the principal duty of providing for the family, and, without a murmur or a moment's repining, she did in a small way, to the best of her ability. People talk of trials in families—here was a trial; and here also was heroism. For four years did this industrious creature toil for the subsistence of a decrepit husband and two infant children, yet never did any one hear her utter the voice of complaint.

A time at length arrived when she was in some degree relieved from this excessive bur-

den. Ritchie died, and her two children were about the same period carried off by fever. Nanny was now once more alone in the world—a lone woman, but possessing a stout heart, and a firm reliance on the goodness of that Being who has promised to be the 'father of the fatherless, and the husband of the widow.' Her little plan of subsistence was soon into execution. Some friendly neighbor hinted to her the propriety of seeking relief from the parish; but she spurned the idea. What! take charity from the public while she had hands to work! Never. She scorned the thought of such baseness with a serious and bitter scorn. 'When I apply to the parish,' said she, 'it will only be, when laid in a bed from age or disease, and then all hope of relief is gone.'

With these noble resolutions, Nanny set about her arrangements. She presently removed to her native town, and there found a little garret, and a few fix'd or filled pins for the weavers. It was but little that she could make by this sort of labor, but that little sufficed. The rent of her room was three pounds a year, and she had meal, and coal, and butcher-meat to pay for besides. Her landlord kindly allowed her a bit of ground, on which she raised potatoes and other vegetables for the pot. She now felt herself, with an ordinary share of health, perfectly independent, and her conduct in every sense of the word was exemplary. She attended church regularly every Sunday, and every night she barred her door at nine o'clock, and spent an hour in devotional exercises before retiring to rest. After thus secluding herself for the night, she did not open her door to a human being, unless in case of great emergency, in which she could assist in assuring bodily distress. When the whirring of her wheel (her bread-winner) ceased, the neighbors below knew the hour. In the fine summer mornings she was up with the lark, and working in her little garden. She might be seen going from cabbage plant to cabbage plant, tending, watering, and dibbling it up, and she knew almost every green blade in her ground. Since her husband's death, up till the present day, she has gone on in this manner, and presents one of the finest examples of poverty commanding respect.

About twenty years ago, Nanny had a most fortunate windfall. A distant relation—an aunt, I believe—of whose existence she was entirely aware, died, leaving her the sum of twenty pounds. This sum of money, which was to her immense, she placed in the nearest bank; and the next day came round the sum lifted a pound, or perhaps two, and settled scores with her husband. It has been reported that she had been reduced to poverty, and the man of leisure was shocked, and he gave the boy a dollar.

The boy went home. He ran to the hungry children with a loaf of bread he had earned by brushing the gentleman's coat at the hotel. They shouted with joy, and the mother held out her emaciated hand for a portion, while a sickly smile flitted across her face.

'Mother, dear,' said the boy, 'Mr. Inklin thinks he can get the place, and I shall have three meals a day—only think, mother, three meals—and it won't take three minutes to run home and share it with you.'

Mr. Smith of Boston, mentioned a number of expedients to exterminate rats and mice. Arsenic was of very little use, as when one or two rats were poisoned they would communicate to others, so that they would not touch it; moreover, it was dangerous to every other kind of animal; cats, dogs, and even hens being liable to be killed by it. There was a substance which was so attractive to rats and mice, that they would almost go through fire to get to it: this was a mixture of the oil of Anise and the oil of Rhodium; by placing this mixture on some bread, and putting it into a trap, you might catch as many rats as you chose. It was an experiment worth trying, to catch two or three rats and tar them on the body and let them go; they would soon get into a quarrel with the others and fight themselves off the premises. The plaster of Paris mingled with Indian meal and sugar was good. Being tasteless, rats would eat it unknowingly, and when it would pertain in their stomachs and cause death.

Mr. Clarke said that he found the best way to eradicate rats, was to set a few split stone posts in the ground, and place across them a large stone, of twice or three times the surface of the top of the post, and upon these erect the building, with the boards on the sides, sufficiently open to allow the air to pass into the core cribs—as this kind of grain needed the air until it was thoroughly dried. He did not think that hemlock would do without these other precautions. Above all things, he would not have a granary in the barn, as he thought that it would be utterly impossible to keep the rats out, in that case.

Another morning arrived. It is very thoughtless in the boy to be so late, said Mr. Inklin. 'Not a soul here to brush,'

The child came at length, his face swollen with weeping.

'I am sorry to disappoint you,' said the man of leisure, 'but the place in Mr. C.—'s store was taken up yesterday.'

The boy stopped brushing, and burst afresh into tears.

'I don't care now,' said he, sobbing. 'We may as well starve. Mother is dead.'

The man of leisure was shocked, and he gave the boy a dollar.

How important that we learn well the lesson, that delays are dangerous.

## Moralist and Miscellanist.

## Profane Swearing.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

To swear—is neither brave, polite, nor wise;

You would not swear upon the bed of death;

Refuse—your Maker could stop your breath!

Brother S—— and myself were entertained during the Convention week, at the house of a medical gentleman, eminent in his profession, but adduced it to profanity.

When we were in Boston, we were invited to a dinner at the residence of Dr. W. C. —, a man of great wealth, and a man of high social position.

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